

the month. Flood warnings were issued in time to prevent any loss of livestock or other movable property, the reported saving thereby being \$50,300. Unavoidable losses were estimated at \$53,500.

Reported losses in other districts were as follows: Trinity River, \$1,500; Cypress River, \$200; Tar River, reported as "considerable above Louisburg, N. C."

An effect of the deficient snowfall and subnormal precipitation of the winter and early spring in the Pacific Northwest appeared in the unusually low maximum stages reached during the annual rise in the Columbia River. These stages, for all stations, were the lowest summer crests of record. Comparative data follow:

Station	Summer maximum this year	Previous lowest summer maximum	Previous highest maximum
Marcus, Wash.	19.8	27.5 in 1919	44.7 in 1894
Umatilla, Oreg.	11.9	13.6 in 1915	34.5 in 1894
Celilo, Oreg.	8.9	10.5 in 1915	23.4 in 1903
The Dalles, Oreg.	17.1	20.8 in 1915	59.4 in 1894
Cascade Locks, Oreg.	12.9	14.7 in 1889	49.7 in 1894
Vancouver, Wash.	9.9	12.6 in 1915	34.4 in 1894
Portland, Oreg.	9.7	10.0 in 1889	33.0 in 1894

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
ATLANTIC DRAINAGE					
Tar, Rocky Mount, N. C. ....	<i>Feet</i> 9	29	30	<i>Feet</i> 10.2	29
Santee, Rimini, S. C. ....	12	31	(1)		
MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE					
Solomon, Beloit, Kans. ....	18	13	15	21.0	15
Canadian, Logan N. Mex. ....	4			5.0	24
Sulphur:					
Ringo Crossing, Tex. ....	20	10	19	25.0	16
Finley, Tex. ....	24	22	30	23.4	28
		17	24	26.1	19-20
Cypress, Jefferson, Tex. ....	18	29	(1)		
		19	20	18.5	20
WEST GULF DRAINAGE					
Trinity:					
Dallas, Tex. ....	25	15	17	27.1	16
		24	(1)		
Trinidad, Tex. ....	28	16	23	33.6	21
Little, Little River, Tex. ....	30	23	23	34.4	23
PACIFIC DRAINAGE					
Colorado, Parker, Ariz. ....	7	(1)	24	10.2	June 12-13

<sup>1</sup> Continued at end of month.

<sup>2</sup> Continued from last month.

## MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING JULY, 1926

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., August 5, 1926]

The following data are reported in the Notice to Mariners of the above date:

Data	Lakes <sup>1</sup>			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during July, 1926.				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	Feet 600.86	Feet 578.53	Feet 571.22	Feet 245.20
Above or below—				
Mean stage of June, 1926.....	+0.36	+0.12	±0.00	-0.11
Mean stage of July, 1925.....	-0.57	-0.01	+0.10	-0.01
Average stage for July, last 10 years.....	-1.43	-2.12	-1.47	-1.42
Highest recorded July stage.....	-2.96	-5.05	-3.19	-3.52
Lowest recorded July stage.....	-0.46	-0.01	+0.10	+0.61
Average departure (since 1860) of the July level from the June level.....	+0.21	+0.06	-0.04	-0.04

<sup>1</sup> Lake St. Clair's level: In July, 1926, 573.94 feet.

## EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, JULY, 1926

By J. B. KINCER

*General summary.*—Early in the month a reaction to warmer weather throughout the Central and Northern States promoted rapid growth of vegetation wherever there was sufficient soil moisture. The need for rain, however, had become urgent in a great many places, especially over a considerable area comprising the central and northern Plains and parts of the central valleys. By the 20th of the month good rains were needed over large areas, especially the interior valley States, parts of the South, and generally over the Northwest, with the drought severe in the central Plains and in the extreme lower Ohio Valley.

In the more western States irrigated crops made excellent growth, but the warm, dry weather exacted a heavy toll on irrigation water, and dry-land crops were unfavorably affected. About the close of the month a tropical storm passed inland from the Southeast, and heavy rains occurred in some sections of that area. While these were damaging to crops in a few sections, droughty conditions in the interior of the Southeast and also in most parts of the Ohio Valley were effectively relieved, while additional moisture in the middle Atlantic area was helpful.

*Small grains.*—The harvest of winter wheat made good progress under favorable weather conditions. At the beginning of the month cutting had advanced in the East well to the north of the lower Ohio River, and in the Plains States to southeastern and south-central Kansas. By the 20th, harvest had been about completed in the principal producing sections, and threshing was making good advance. The warm, dry weather in the Central-Northern States, however, was unfavorable for spring wheat and also for oats in many places. In general, the month was unfavorable for spring wheat, as rainfall was mostly of a local character and insufficient over considerable areas. Harvest was begun the latter part of the month in Minnesota and parts of North Dakota.

*Corn.*—The reaction to warmer weather early in the month was generally beneficial for corn, though it was too dry in some sections, especially in the lower Ohio Valley and central Plains States. The drought was largely relieved at about the close of the month in the former area, but continued in the central trans-Mississippi States. In Iowa early corn was damaged badly by heat and drought, especially in the Northwest, and much harm was done in parts of Nebraska and Kansas. In the Southwest the weather was generally favorable.

*Cotton.*—The weather was mostly favorable for the cotton crop, although moisture was needed in some interior southeastern districts, and there was too much rain in some sections, with considerable complaint of shedding, poor fruiting, and insect activity. The latter part of the month had rather less insect activity, but frequent rains over considerable areas, especially in the central and eastern portions of the belt, were unfavorable, and reports of poor fruiting were rather numerous.

*Miscellaneous crops.*—Pastures did well generally in the Northeast, but there was insufficient rain for grass lands in Central and Northern States between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, and quite generally in the more western range country. Livestock, however, continued mostly in satisfactory condition.

Potatoes did well in the Southeast, while showers in the Ohio Valley and Northern States near the close of the month were beneficial. Gardens, truck, and minor crops in the interior States had insufficient moisture during much of the month.